The NEW-HAVEN GAZETTE, AND THE CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE.

MANY SHALL RUN TO AND FRO, AND KNOWLEDGE SHALL BE INCREASED. Dan. Chap. XII. v. 4.

(Vol. II.) Thurſday, *September* 20, M.DCC.LXXXVII. (No. 31.)

OBSERVATOR. No. V.

The Neceſſity of adopting the Reform which may be recommended by the Federal Convention.

THERE is one ſtroke in the portrait of America, ſingularly characteriſtic of the great body of the citizens, which juſtly deſerves a particular conſideration; and that is their public virtue, when put to the trial, and, what I have ſpecially in view, their natural diſpoſition to be governed by reaſon.

They have uniformly, from the firſt ſettlement of this country, to this day, been oppoſed to the government of a tyrant, and would never yield obedience to unconſtitutional, oppreſſive, or unreaſonable laws: and this oppoſition has been, in ſome inſtances, conſtrued into a diſpoſition to trample on all order and lawful authority, and ſome have ſtigmatized them with the character of being a lawleſs, diſorderly ſet of men. Such a character, how well ſoever it may apply to individuals, is by no means applicable to the great body of the citizens of America; which I ſhall endeavour to prove and illuſtrate, by ſhewing, that on all proper occaſions, they have given the higheſt proofs of public virtue, and their willingneſs to ſubmit to any wiſe and judicious national meaſures, or, to any form of government, evidently calculated to promote, and ſecure the equal good of the whole. In other words, the great body of the citizens of America, are naturally oppoſed to a government ſupported by the ſword; but will chearfully ſubmit to a government founded in and exerciſed on the principles of reaſon and juſtice; and are diſpoſed to take the moſt rational meaſures to accompliſh national purpoſes. I ſay, the great body, or majority of the people, becauſe I do not think the diſpoſition and conduct of any unprincipled, ſelfiſh and ambitious man, nor of any factious body of men, ſuch as the inſurgents in the Maſſachuſetts ſtate, nor of any particular legiſlative body, ſuch as that of Rhode-Iſland, ought to be conſidered as any part of the real character of the citizens of America.

It may be aſked, by way of objection, why the Americans, being diſpoſed to be governed by reaſon, ſhould be thought ſingular, ſince all nations ſuppoſe they are governed by reaſon alſo? In anſwer to this it may be obſerved, that the governing part of the nations on the eaſtern continent, may be, and undoubtedly are oftentimes, under the governing influence of reaſon; But the circumſtances of thoſe nations, and this, being in many reſpects different, ſuch examples will not well apply in the preſent caſe. *There* not one in a thouſand has any thing to do with government. The body of the people have nothing to do but to ſubmit to ſuch laws as are made, whether reaſonable or unreaſonable. They have no alternative, unleſs it be to riſe up in open rebellion, and by force of arms deſtroy every kind of government. *Here*, not only the form of government, but even the laws muſt, either directly or indirectly, paſs the ſanction of a majority of the people, before they can have a free operation.

But place the eaſtern nations on the ſame footing with the Americans, at the commencement of the late revolution, and from what hath actually taken place here, and from what would probably take place there, under the ſame circumſtances, we may diſtinguiſh the difference in their real characters.

Suppoſe then, that in any of thoſe nations, all rank, diſtinction and ſubordination ſhould be annihilated, what would be the probable conſequences? Moſt likely in ſuch a caſe, a number of candidates would ſet themſelves up for the ſupremacy, ——— each of whom will collect all his friends, connections, and dependants to ſupport him in his claim. A long civil war would enſue, and finally, ſome one would gain his point; and in order to ſecure himſelf in his uſurpation, he would extirpate his oppoſers, and gratify his adherents with their property. In all this, not the equal good and happineſs of the people, but the gratification of the ambitious humour of ſome deſpot would be the object. And as the object itſelf would be baſe, ſo would the means made uſe of, and meaſures taken to accompliſh the propoſed end, be baſe, unjuſt and unreaſonable alſo.

Let us now conſider the apparent diſpoſition and actual conduct of the Americans, from the commencement of the late revolution to this day, in a variety of inſtances. ——— When the parliament of Great-Britain paſſed acts, ſubverſive of their juſt rights, unconſtitutional and oppreſſive, they did not immediadetely oppoſe in a hoſtile manner, neither did they quietly put their necks under the yoke; but they acted like reaſonable men, having a juſt ſenſe of the importance of their liberties, and of the miſeries they would involve themſelves in by a forcible oppoſition. They therefore took the whole matter into ſerious conſideration, examined every circumſtance, conferred with one another throughout the ſtates, and finally came to a fixed determination, which was in the firſt place, to remonſtrate and petition, and if that did not avail, to oppoſe by force of arms, let the event be what it would. In their firſt ſetting out, they were actuated by the moſt patriotic and reaſonable motives, that could influence the human mind in ſuch circumſtances. Had this have happened in any other nation, actually circumſtanced as America was, it is moſt probable they would have made every abject conceſſion, and ſacrificed their liberties, rather than undergo the evils which would reſult from an oppoſition,—or if they ſhould determine otherwiſe, it would become a partial conteſt, and all the advantage the people would derive from it would only be, that of obtaining a new maſter. Again,

After the Americans ſeparated from Great-Britain, and found themſelves entering on a long and diſtreſſing war, they made it their object to obtain and ſecure, the equal freedom and happineſs of the whole nation; and the meaſures they took to accompliſh that end were founded in reaſon. They

did not therefore ſet up a king to "go in and out "before them," who might eventually have it in his power to bring all thoſe evils upon them, which they were ſtriving to be relieved from; But they inſtituted a council of the ſtates, not armed with regal power, but inveſted with adviſory authority. And this authority, ſuch as it was, was implicitly obeyed; not becauſe Congreſs had power to enforce their requiſitions, but becauſe it was reaſonable they ſhould be obeyed. Not becauſe the people were ignorant and credulous, but becauſe they were enlightened and well informed, and clearly ſaw the reaſon and neceſſity, of conforming to ſuch a mode of adminiſtration. And in the choice of their civil and military officers, it was not favour or affection, intereſt or connections, but apparent merit, which gave the preference. Hath this been the caſe in any other nation? Hath not the obedience of the people been obtained and ſecured only by a power capable of enforcing obedience? And have not moſt offices been filled with favorites inſtead of men of real merit?

When Congreſs thought it expedient that the ſtates ſhould enter into ſome ſpecial covenant or agreement for the better ſupport of the confederacy, and propoſed the articles of that covenant to the people, for their approbation, they did not agree to it without examination and conſideration: nor did they finally aſſent to it becauſe ſome great man, or men, on whom they were dependant, required it,—nor becauſe there was an army nigh to enforce their compliance. Nothing like this. They took it up, and examined it coolly,—conſidered it maturely, and ratified it like free men, dependent on no man; becauſe it appeared at that time neceſſary and perfectly reaſonable. In other nations, ſuch a matter being referred to the people, would have been accepted or rejected, as THAT man who had the greateſt influence among them ſhould require.

It is worthy of notice, that the prevailing diſpoſition of the citizens of America, to conform themſelves to the dictates of reaſon, and ſuch a ſyſtem of government as ſhould be moſt conducive to the equal benefit and happineſs of the whole nation is not peculiar, and confined to the body of the people, who hold themſelves as ſubjects, but is diffuſed to the higheſt order and rank of men in the country. The members of congreſs, who were the firſt, and moſt influential characters which the nation could produce, had every advantage to deceive the people, and eſtabliſh a deſpotic controul over them, had they been ſo diſpoſed; yet, the articles of confederation, drawn up by that body, and deſigned to anſwer the purpoſes of a national conſtitution, breathe the ſpirit of perfect freedom, and prove that their diſpoſition and ſentiments, were congenial with thoſe of the body of the people. Did any King, Potentate, Prime Miniſter, Parliament or Aſſembly, ever, in any other nation, draw up a conſtitution for the government of the people, without reſerving ſome prerogative, privilege or benefit peculiar to themſelves, not dependent on, or common reſt of the reſt of the people? ——but the ſame diſpoſition and patriotic ſentiments were moſt illuſtriouſly diſplayed by General Waſhington and the other officers of the American army.—At the cloſe of the war, General Waſhington had a veteran army under his command, who, he muſt be ſenſible, were affectionately attached to him—the moſt perfect confidence of the citizens, he knew was ſecured to him, and therefore, he could not doubt of obtaining imperial dignity, if he ſhould attempt it: Theſe circumſtances were ſufficient to have excited the ambition of any man, but a Waſhington. Virtue and reaſon only, muſt have reſtrained him. The officers of the army alſo, were under every temptation to encourage ſuch a deſign. By ſuch a meaſure, they were ſenſible, they ſhould be firſt noticed in an imperial court. —That honour, employment, and reward would await them there; while on the other hand, to return to the rank of common citizenſhip, and partake in common with others, the bounties of providence, in ſome honeſt induſtrious occupation,——What higher evidence could men give of their patriotiſm, and of their being governed by rational principles and motives? But theſe ſentiments were not confined to the officers, the ſame ſpirit ran through the army. The army had ſerved long and faithfully; had ſuffered innumerable hardſhips; were, confeſſedly, under providence, the ſaviours of the country; and at their diſmiſſion had received but a ſmall part of their hard earned wages. Were they, as all other armies would have been, guilty of rapine and plunder, taking their pay wherever they could find it? No, nothing like it,—to their immortal honor be it ſpoken, they acted not like mercenaries, who fight for plunder and pay. They reaſoned acted like freemen. They ſaw they impoveriſhed ſtate of the country, and the difficulties there would be in the punctual payment of their wages. They ſatisfied themſelves, therefore with the expectation of the country's doing them juſtice, as ſoon as it ſhould be in their power; and when they were diſcharged, they returned peaceably to their own homes, without committing any diſorderly act worthy of ſpecial notice. On reviewing the ſituation and circumſtances of the American army, at the cloſe of the late war, from the commander in chief to the laſt ſoldier,—the temptations they were under to tyranize over the people, and ſecure themſelves dignity and wealth,—and the reaſons and motives which influenced them to forego theſe advantages, evidently in their hands, and peaceably to diſband, and mingle in common with the body of the people, every man muſt acknowledge, that a parallel inſtance is not to be found in hiſtry, and that the rational and diſintereſted procedure of the Americans, in every capacity, and in all national concerns, is peculiar to themſelves.——Once more,

By the experience of a few years practice, it was found, that the federal ſyſtem was defective.——Every ſtate holding an independent, conſolidated ſovereignty, the ſyſtem could not embrace the general intereſts of the confederation, in the manner it was intended. It was found neceſſary therefore, to remedy theſe defects, by adopting a more perfect ſyſtem of government; or, as it was expreſſed by Congreſs, to reviſe the federal ſyſtem. In this caſe, how do the people proceed? Do they obſtinately perſiſt in holding that degree of abſolute ſovereignty, which the preſent ſyſtem grants each ſtate? Do they, on this pretext, renounce all pretenſions to a union, and each ſtate ſet up an undiſſembled ſeparate government? Or do any of the ſtates form a ſcheme of government, conſiſtent with their own local views, and attempt to enforce it on the reſt? No, none of theſe things.—They proceed in the moſt reaſonable way, that reaſonable men could ſuggeſt. The language of their whole conduct in this affair is this,—We are ſenſible there is a defect in the federal ſyſtem, and that it does not, and in the nature of things, cannot, anſwer the purpoſes it was intended.—We are willing and deſirous to give up every local and partial advantage, and harmonize with our brethren throughout the ſtates, by ſharing equally with them the burthens of the union and participating with them, the advantages which may be derived from national reſources,—we are not ambitious to obtain a pre eminence one over another, but are content to be eſtabliſhed on an equal footing. In ſhort, we are willing, that a ſyſtem of government be deviſed, on the principles of a ſolid union, and equal benefit.

This is apparently, a part of the genuine language of the body of the citizens of America, ſo far as they have proceeded in this buſineſs. And to ſhew their ſincerity, and how deſirous they were to have their views accompliſhed, they ſelected men of the moſt diſtinguiſhed characters for wiſdom, knowledge, integrity and patriotiſm, to meet in a general convention, for the purpoſe of conſidering the whole political intereſt and ſtate of the nation; and deviſing a form of government ſuitably adapted to the ſituation and circumſtances of the United States. From the days of Noah to the preſent times, hiſtory cannot produce an inſtance of a peo-

ple, ſo great in numbers,—ſo far ſeparated and extended as to ſituation and territory, and ſo different as to their local intereſts, ever taking ſo rational meaſures, to unite their wealth and power, and to eſtabliſh a permanent government.

As the following piece originated from a complaint of a printer's altering a copy ſent to his preſs, the editor dares not be guilty of the ſame fault, eſpecially as the writer has not requeſted him to correct it;—he therefore preſents it to his readers, verbatim, literatim, et punctuatim.

Mr. Meigs Printer at NewHaven Sr Pleaſe to Inſert the following in your Gazette ——

viz--obſerving a ſcurrilous piece, in your. magazine, of the 23d Inſtant —and in a Satyrical manner, levell: :ed, againſt the Printers in Fairfield, wherein much pains by a long ſtud- ied form hath been taken for ſeme months paſt.—in framing and com- pleating, the finiſhed ſtructure—as a length of time has elapſed, ſince the publication, of Fairplay--alluded to, in ſaid piece.—wherein Fairplay, expoſes the egregious folly, and ab: :ſurd conduct. of Cato—and at the ſame time-reproves him, for his Impertinent defunctory leſſons, poin: :ted, againſt ſome of the firſt charact- ers, and exhibited in his magnifying focus——viz, his Connecticut prog- matick looking Glaſs——Cato grown weary, of his oſtentatious burleſque; his particular friend and Confident —it ſeems has Stept forth, in order to vindicate--his former political publications—and with a degree of demure Sanctity--and favourite zeal appeared;—but deſtitute and void of knowledge——the aforeſaid confident --now changes hands—and exclaims againſt the ſaid Printers——viz— for not publiſhing a Scandalous piece --wrote and ſent to their preſs—— the Ingenious philologus—they will ever honor and revere as ſacred--but the condere lampooner they will ever deſpiſe and reject—who forms an er- rata, which corrects without any eſſential foundations--or Grammati- cal propriety, being fill'd--with Ca- lumnious Sarcaſm reflections---This Inſpir'd coxcomb—whoever he may be, originated not from a pure Spi- rit---but on the contrary from an impure diabolical heart-----Seared with envious venom---Spitting the ſame out his loquacious---Luciferian mouth--Vended his blabed--untruths, without reſerve this logiſtical coſmo- graphical, adept, is found, to be on- ly a mere Smatterer, in Language and politicks—blowing his bellows with that avidity, which diſ- charged a round of Ill humour; e- vacuated, from a thick Scull, and a brain- that admits of nothing du- rable, or of eſſential conſequence Circumſcribed, in the narrow con- tracted ſpere---of that adipiſci, au- thor in conceit,—and from his own whimſical noddle, expected no doubt, to reap the plaudite, of the public----and be entitled to the Civ- ick Crown——but alaſs, Imagina- tion--often Carries, Such Invidu- ous enthuſiaſts, to aſpire after they know not what—ever graſping ---but never obtains, the ſubſtance —but the Shadow only——there- fore their can be no propriety, for the pen of a writer—to ſpend time- to anſwer ſuch a low--vulgar unpol- iſh'd---piece,---deſtitute of the leaſt Couler or badge of a Gentleman--- while his heated Brain --as 'twere like a whirlpool, acts under the roſe, no ſignature, being affixed to his un- couth ſtile--his concealed name. -- merits only the ſhadow of death and oblivion.

W

CRITICISM.

THE editor is always happy in obtaining new literary productions, becauſe he flatters himſelf they are grateful to readers of taſte, and he hopes the greater part of thoſe who honor his paper with their patronage are, or will ſoon be, included in that deſcription. The following exact imitation, in meaſure and ſentiment, of a favorite little French air was never before publiſhed. In this ſong, the adherence to nature in ſcenery and manners; the facility with which the ſhepherd addreſſes himſelf, alternately, to his ſweetheart, her flock, his mother and his ſiſter; the amiable frankneſs and innocence of his ſentiments, together with the undebauched ſimplicity of his ideas and expreſſions form an intereſting picture of paſtoral life and ſhew the French taſte for this ſpecies of compoſition.

I.

It rains, it rains, my fair,
Come drive your white ſheep faſt,
To ſhelter quick repair,
Haſte, ſhepherdeſs make haſte;
I hear—the water pours,
With patt'ring on the vines;
See here! ſee here! it lours—
See there, the lightening ſhines!

II.

The thunder doſt then hear?
Loud roars the ruſhing ſtorm;
Take (while we run, my dear)
Protection from my arm.
I ſee our cot, ah, hold!
Mama and ſiſter Nance,
To open our ſheep-fold,
So cheerily advance.

III.

God bleſs my mother dear,
My ſiſter Nancy too;
I bring my ſweet-heart here,
To ſleep to night with you.
Go dry yourſelf my friend,
And make yourſelf at home—
Siſter, on her attend;
Come in ſweet lambkins, come.

IV.

Mama, let's take good care
Of all her pretty ſheep;
Her little lamb we'll ſpare
More ſtraw whereon to ſleep.
'Tis done—now let us haſte
To her:—you here, my fair!
Not dreſs'd, Oh what a waiſt!
My mother look you there,—

V.

Let's ſup, come take this place,
You ſhall be next to me;
That pine knot's cheerful blaze,
Will ſhine direct on thee.

Come taſte this cream ſo ſweet,
This ſyllabub ſo warm.
Alas! you do not eat?
You feel ev'n yet the ſtorm!

VI.

'Twas wrong—I preſs'd too much
Your ſteps when on the way:
But here, ſee here your couch;
There ſleep till dawn of day,
With gold the mountain tips:
Good night, good night my dove,
Now let me, on your lips,
Imprint one kiſs of love.

VII.

Mama and I will come.
When morn begins to ſhine,
To ſee my ſweetheart home,
And aſk her hand for mine.

EULOGIUM on ADDISSON,

(From Blair's Lectures)

The Spectator is a book which is in the hands of every one, and which cannot be praiſed too highly. The good ſenſe and good writing, the uſeful morality and admirable vein, of humour, which abound in it, render it one of thoſe ſtandard books which have done honour to the Engliſh nation.

(From Knox's Eſſays.)

The name and works of Addiſon are held in a degree of eſteem which neither the lapſe of time nor the caprice of faſhion have been able to annihilate.

NEW-HAVEN, Sept. 20.

The following account of the number of the inhabitants of this city, and their different ages together with the number of buildings of different kinds, is the reſult of an accurate enumeration, made by a number of gentlemen in this city. While it gives ſatisfaction to thoſe who are now living, it cannot but be conſidered as highly uſeful to poſterity, as it furniſhes ſufficient data on which at any future enumeration, ſeveral valuable and inſtructive calculations may be made.

Age	No.	Age	No.	Age	No	Age	No
1	173	24	55	46	22	69	3
2	113	25	66	47	34	70	6
3	100	26	51	48	9	71	1
4	119	27	55	49	12	72	2
5	107	28	50	50	35	73	2
6	100	29	40	51	17	74	2
7	87	30	66	52	14	75	3
8	96	31	45	53	16	76	1
9	89	32	42	54	12	77	5
10	85	33	38	55	17	78	2
11	79	34	33	56	18	79	3
12	80	35	49	57	10	80	4
13	86	36	50	58	11	81	
14	95	37	31	59	7	82	
15	71	38	31	60	28	83	1
16	103	39	36	61	11	84	1
17	62	40	52	62	8	85	
18	84	41	29	63	9	86	1
19	62	42	33	64	10	87	1
20	74	43	29	65	13	88	
21	77	44	18	66	8	89	
22	57	45	28	67	3	90	1
23	58			68	5		

Number of Souls	3364
Do. Students	176
Do. Males	1657
Do. Females	1707
Do. Families	614
Do. Houſes	466
Do. Stores	103
Do. Barns and Shops	324
Total Number of Buildings.	893

A large and elegant State Houſe and four houſes for public worſhip.

The numbers on each ſide 17 years are equal.

In the year 1724, there were 163 buildings of all kinds, from which we may conclude that the number of ſouls and of buildings, has doubled ſince that time, in periods of about 20 years.

The number of deaths annually, is about 50, which is to the whole number of ſouls, as 1 to 70.—"This ſhews the ſalubrity of the climate, and the healthfulneſs of New-Haven in particular. Indeed, for temperature and purity of air, it is the *Montpelier* or *Florence* of *America*."

YALE-COLLEGE,

The firſt college edifice was erected here 1717, being 170 feet in length, and 22 in width, and 3 ſtories high. The preſent college edifice, which is of brick, is 100 feet long, 40 wide, and 3 ſtories high, containing 32 chambers and 64 ſtudies, convenient for the reception of 100 ſtudents. The college chapel is built of brick, 50 feet by 40, with a ſteeple 125 feet high. In this building is a public library, conſiſting of 2500 volumes.

CINCINNATI.

On the 11th inſtant the State Society of the Cincinnati held their adjourned meeting at the coffee houſe in this city. After a dinner, whoſe reliſh was heightened by the remembrance of former friendſhips, they drank the following toaſts.

1. The moſt illuſtrious the Preſident General.
2. The King of France and friendly powers.
3. The national covention.
4. Congreſs.
5. The governor and ſtate.
6. An efficient federal government and confuſion to its enemies.
7. The American Miniſters.
8. The fair friends of the Cincinnati.
9. The commencement of Yale College and literature.
10. Agriculture and commerce.
11. Manufactures & public ſpirit

12. May the enemies of the Cincinnati be enlightened.

13. The Society of the Cincinnati.

Public Commencement.

On Wednesday the 12th inſtant the public anniverſary commencement of Yale College was celebrated in this city; which was graced with the preſence of his Excellency Governor Huntington.

At 11 o'clock the academic proceſſion moved from the college chapel to the brick meeting-houſe in the following order:

The ſtudents of the Univerſity.
The Candidates,
The Bedellus
His Excelleney the Governor with the Preſident,
The Reverend FELLOWS,
PROFESSOR of Divinity and the TREASURER,
The TUTORS of the Univerſity,
The Reverend the CLERGY,
The honorable Society of the CINCINNATI,
And other reſpectable Gentlemen.

An anthem performed by the ſtudents, and a prayer by the Preſident introduced the exercifes of the day. Thoſe performed by the Bachelors were,

A ſalutatory Oration by Mr Evertſon.

A Hebrew Oration by Mr Judſon.

A forenſic diſputation by Meſſrs. Dutton, Gay, and Sterling, upon this Queſtion, *Whether it would be expedient to enlarge the powers of Congreſs?*

A Greek Dialogue by Meſſrs. Ellery and Whittleſey

A ſyllogiſtic Diſputation upon this theſis, *Magna & numeroſa Metropolis Reipublicæ Emolumento non fuerit:* Mr. Wadſworth Reſpondent, and Mr. Raynolds opponent. Another on this theſis, *Annihilatio Peccatonis juſtitiæ Dei repugnat:* Mr. Ely Reſpondent and Mr Hunt Opponent.

An Engliſh Dialogue by Meſſrs. Ely of Springfield, Burghardt, Lothrop and Nott. An Engliſh Oration upon Agriculture by Mr. Backus concluded the exerciſes of the Bachelors.

A forenſic Diſputation between Meſſrs. Lyman and Marſh, upon this queſtion, *Would a greater diffuſion of loterature among the inhabitants of New England be for the public good?*

The Preſident then confered the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, upon the following gentlemen.

David Belden,
Jacob Rutſen Van Renſſelaer.
Moſes Atwater,
Azel Backus,
Matthew Backus,
Auguſt Baldwin,
Horace Beardſley,
Joſhua Belden,
John Biſhop,
Enos Bliſs,
Francis Bloodgood,
Publius Virgilius Booge,
Eli Bullard,
Hugo Burghardt,
Joſeph Eleazer Camp,
Silas Churchill,
Daniel Cook,
Ebenezer Dutton,
Chriſtopher Ellery,
William Ely,
William Ely,
Nicholas Evertſon,
Joſeph Foot,
Ebenezer Gay,
Gideon Granger,
Gaylord Griſwold,
William Hawley,
Joſhua Hatheway,
Ebenezer Hunt,
David Moody Jewett,
Roſwell Judſon,
William Kibbe,
Liberty Kimberly,
Chauncy Langdon,
Elijah Leonard Lothrop,
John Lothrop,
Richard M'Curdy,
Reuben Moſs
Iſrael Munſon,
Abraham Nott,
Elijah Perkins,
Oliver Pitkin,
Freegrace Raynolds,
Sylveſter Sage,
Alexander Sheldon,
Roger Sherman,
Adna Stanley,
Eliſha Sterling,
Nathan Stiles,
Sohn Stoddard,
Samuel Sturges,
William Taylor,
Eli Todd,
Calvin Tyler,
James Wadſworth,
Roger Whittleſey,
David Howe Williſton,

The degree of Maſter of Arts was conferred upon

The hon. Ephraim Starkweather 1755, Winthrop Saltonſtall 1756,
Hon. Benjamin Huntington 1761,
John Palſgrave Wyllys 1773,
Jared Mansfield 1777,
Reuben Parmele 1781

1784.

Joel Augur, Jonathan Barns, Amos Baſſet, George Bliſs, William Bradley, Jacob Catlin, Joſeph Denniſon, Elihu Goodrich, Ray Greene, Thomas Holt, Heaton Huggins, Chauncy Lee, William Lynde, Samuel Mather, Silas Marſh, Eliſha Munſon, Jonas Prentice, Joſeph Strong, John Taylor, Andrew Tuttle, Roſwell Welles, Aaron Woolworth, Alumni of this college.

Alſo the Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on Hanan Ball, ſtudent in law in New-York.

Of other COLLEGES.

The Reverend Joſhua Payne A. M. Harvard college, and Col. Samuel Ward; A. M. of Rhode-Iſland college, and Willim Fredrick Rowland of Dartmouth college, were admitted to the degree of Maſter of Arts.

The honorary degree of Maſter of Arts was conferred on the hon. RICHARD MORRIS Eſq. Chief juſtice of the ſupreme court in the ſtate of New-York, formerly an Alumnus of this college: and the ſame was conferred on EPHRAIM KIRBY, Eſq.

The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on LEWIS DUNHAM, of New-Brunſwick in New-Jerſey.

The degree of Doctor in Laws was conferred on the honorable ELIPHALET DYER, Eſq. one of the Judges of the Supreme court in this ſtate.

The degree of Doctor in Laws was conferred on his Excellency Governor HUNTINGTON.

The valedictory Oration was then pronounced by Mr Tutor DENNISON, and the Rev. Preſident concluded the exerciſes of the day with prayer.

The Rev. JOSIAH WHITNEY of Brookline is elected a Fellow of the Corporation, in the room of of the Rev. STEPHEN JOHNSON deceaſed.

Strictures on the Literary Exhibitions of Commencement.

CANDID Criticiſm on academic performances may ſerve to ſhew the ſtate of literature, correct errors, refine taſte and encourage genius for future exertion.

The ſalutatory oration, by Mr. Everſon, appeared to be as elegant a compoſition in Latin, as is expected on ſuch occaſions: It was not the orator's fault, that cuſtom has impoſed the taſk of flattery. It was his fortune to execute it in a language but partially known. His pronunciation was good—his manner had ſomewhat of ſtiffneſs and embarraſſment.

Of the merits of the eſſay in Hebrew, by Mr. Judſon, we pretend not to judge; it had the advantages of brevity and ſuperior elocution. This, as well as the dialogue in Greek, by Meſſieurs Ellery and Whittleſey, muſt have been intended to prove that the ſtudy of thoſe languages is cultivated in this Univerſity. They acquitted themſelves well. But whatever theſe performances might have proved, they were both *Greek* to moſt of the audience.

The forenſic diſpute, by Meſſieurs Sterling, Gay and Dutton, "on the expediency of enlarging the powers of Congreſs," comprehended moſt of the arguments that have commonly been uſed in diſcuſſing that vague tho' intereſting queſtion. Gay, who ſupported the negative, had two to one in number and argument againſt him. Had his part been more perfectly committed to memory, it might have appeared worthy of a better cauſe. The other gentlemen delivered their ſentiments with propriety and dignity.

We remarked with pleaſure, that leſs time was waſted in ſyllogiſtic diſputation than is uſual.

The Dialogue in Engliſh, on the general ſubject of the Spaniſh Conqueſts, was conſpicuouſly deficient in dramatic conduct. It was not enough that it contained juſt obſervations on hiſtorical facts—the want of plot or moral rendered it languid and unintereſting. It might principally be attributed to the animation with which it was acted by Meſſieurs Burghardt, Ely, Lothrop and Nott, that it was received with conſiderable applauſe.———Lothrop, in particular, diſplayed eaſe in action and energy in utterance.

Mr. Backus, who pronounced THE ONLY ENGLISH ORATION of the day, was peculiarly happy in making choice of the intereſting and patriotic ſubject of Agriculture. He recommended it to his countrymen not only as the moſt antient and dignified employment, but as the inexhauſtible ſource of wealth and happineſs. He deſcribed ſome of the defects in the common management of farms, and invited men of leiſure, property and abilities to employ their talents in agricultural improvements. But his ſtile was too flowery and in ſome inſtances ſemi-poetic. His countenance was expreſſive, his voice muſical, his manner agreeable, and his ſentiments worthy his ſubject.

In the exerciſes of the Candidates for the degree of Maſter of Arts, we have only to notice the forenſic diſpute, "Whether a greater diffuſion of literature among the common people of New-England, would be a public benefit?" The affirmative was ably ſupported by Mr. Lyman. The negative was handſomely argued by Mr. Marſh, who ſpoke in too low a voice, and experienced ſome embarraſſment from not having his arguments well committed to memory.

A Valedictory Oration, in claſſical Latin, correctly ſpoken by Mr. Tutor Denniſon, concluded the performances of the day.

That future benefit may be derived from ſtrictures of this kind, it is proper to obſerve, that although there appears to be a good degree of nature, character and chaſtity in the mode of ſpeaking at this univerſity, yet the redundancy and uniformity of geſture often offend the eye, and prevent the effect of action where the emphaſis and ſtreſs of ſentiment demand its aid. We ſhall not hazard an opinion on the preſent ſtate of taſte here, compared with that of any former period or other ſeminary. We may be indulged, however, in expreſſing our wiſhes, that a critical knowledge of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, and the ſtudy of the BELLES LETTRES, may be conſidered as objects of PRIMARY importance, and cultivated with ſucceſs.

In this ſentiment we are apprehenſive we may be unfortunate enough to differ from the preſent learned Regency of this College; eſpecially as we find the ſubſequent poſition maintained in the ſeventh article of the Technological Theſes:

"Hujuſce ſæculi diſciplina academica, nimia erga literas elegantiores proclivitate, ſolidioris utiliorisque literaturæ neglectum et amiſſionem periclitabit."

Viz. The academic diſcipline of the preſent age will, by its too great regard for Belles Lettres, endanger the neglect and loſs of the more ſolid and uſeful literature.

But as this poſition was not among the Queſtions publickly diſcuſſed, we have not been favoured with the neceſſary demonſtration of its truth, and muſt therefore be allowed to reſerve our aſſent to a future opportunity.

☞ Several of our papers laſt week were by miſtake dated Sep. 6, No. 29. which we requeſt our cuſtomers to pardon and correct.

New Advertiſements,

Exchanged on Commencement Evening, a large,

Green Silk Umbrella,

having a Braſs Ferule at the End and a ſpot of ink or Tar on the Silk, for a green one, ſmaller and more worn——The advertiſer wiſhes to make a re-exchange. Apply to the Printer. 3t 3

New-Haven, Sept. 20.

WANTED An Active and industrious
Negro Wench,
To serve in a small Family. ——— Such an one may have good Wages.—Enquire of the Printer.
31 3

To be Sold at Public AUCTION,

AT the Sign-Poſt in New-Milford on the 21ſt day of November next, at one o'clock after noon, for hard Money, Morris' Notes, Imlay's Certificates, Orders on civil Liſt, Soldiers Notes due before June, 1785, or Certificates for intereſt due on Monies loaned to this ſtate, and bills of this State, ſo much of the real Eſtate of John Drinkwater, deceaſed, David Hitchcock, Aaron Fenn, Sarah Noble, Barlus Olmſtead.

At New Fury Sign-Poſt will be ſold, on the 22d Day of November next, at two o'Clock afternoon the real Eſtate of Joh Bunnell, David Smith, jun. David Walker, Nathan Keeler, and John Morehouſe, as it ſufficient to pay their taxes with the Charges arſing therron.

NATHAN TAYLOR,
CLIVER POSTWICK, } Collectors

New-Milford, Auguſt 1787. 31—6w

ALL Perſons, reſident in the State of Connecticut, who have Demands upon the Eſtate of Mr. JOHN HOLLY, late of Stamford, deceaſed, are notified to bring in their Accounts for Settlement, within Eighteen Months from the Date hereof, or they will forever after be debarred. And all Perſons reſident in any other of the United States of America, or elſewhere, who have Demands upon ſaid Eſtate, are notified to bring in their Accounts for Settlement within Two Years from this Date, or they will forever after be debarred. This Notice is given by Direction of the hon. Court of Probate, for the Diſtrict of Stamford.

JOHN Wm. HOLLY, Executor o the laſt Will of ſaid deceaſed.

Stamford, in the State of Connecticut, June 22, A. D. 1787. 31 3

At a Court of Probate held at New-Haven, in the Diſtrict of New-Haven, on the 20th Day of Auguſt, 1787.

ON the Motion of Mr. Iſrael Perkins, of Woodbridge, Executor of the laſt Will and Teſtament of Mr. EDWARD PERKINS, late of Woodbridge, deceaſed:

This Court do limit and allow the Space of Six Months from the Date above, for the Creditors to the Eſtate of ſaid deceaſed to exhibit their Claims upon ſaid Eſtate to ſaid Executor, and direct ſaid Executor to give public Notice thereof according to Law, viz. by poſting up the ſame in Woodbridge, and alſo by advertiſing in one or more of the Public Papers in ſaid New Haven.

Certified by Wm. J. WHITING, Clerk.
31 3

At a Court of Probates holden at Stamford, in and for Stamford Diſtrict, Abraham Davenport, Eſq. Judge, preſent holding ſaid Court, on April 24th 1787.

PERSONALLY appeared Amos Mead, Eſquire, Adminiſtrator on the Eſtate of ISAAC HOLMES, jun. late of Greenwich, in ſaid Diſtrict, deceaſed, and requeſted a time might be limited by this Court, beyond which the Creditors ſhould not bring in their Claims againſt ſaid Eſtate. Whereupon this Court directs, ſaid Adminiſtrator to give Notice in one of the public Newſpapers of this State, and alſo by Adverſiſements poſted up in the moſt public Places in the ſaid Town of Greenwich, to the Creditors of ſaid Eſtate, that they bring in their Accounts againſt ſaid Eſtate for Settlement within Eleven Months from this Date, and that if they neg leſt they will ever after be debarred agreeably to Law.

Teſt JAMES DAVENPORT, Clerk.
31 3

WE the Subſcribers being by the hon. Court of Probate for the Diſtrict of Stamford, appointed Commiſſioners to examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of ISAAC HOLMES, jun. of Greenwich, in ſaid Diſtrict, repreſented inſolvent, give Notice, that we ſhall attend on the Buſineſs of our ſaid Appointment, at the Dwelling-Houſe of ſaid deceaſed, on the Firſt Mondays in November, December and January next, at 12 o'clock at Noon on each of ſaid Days.

BENJAMIN MEAD, } Commiſſi-
EBENEZER MEAD, } oners,

Greenwich, April 24, 1787. 31 4

At a Court of Probate held at New-Haven, in the Diſtrict of New-Haven, on the 17th Day of September, 1787:

ON the Motion of Lewis Mallet, Jun. Eſq. Adminiſtrator on the Eſtate of Capt. JOHN FOWLER, late of Milford, deceaſed.

This Court do limit and allow the ſpace of ſix months from this Date for the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate to exhibit their Claims to ſaid Adminiſtrator, and direct ſaid Adminiſtrator to give public Notice thereof, according to Law, viz, by poſting up the ſame in the town where the deceaſed laſt dwelt, and alſo by advertiſing in one of the public papers in ſaid New-Haven. Certified by

WILLIAM J. WHITING, Clerk.
31 3

THE ſubſcriber hereby notifies his creditors, that he intends to petition the honorable General Aſſembly, at their ſeſſions in October next, that commiſſioners be appointed to ſettle his affairs, and that by delivering up all his property into their hands, for the benefit of his creditors, he may be releaſed from any further demands; and if any of his creditors ſhould ſee cauſe to object to ſaid petition's being granted, they are hereby cited to appear before the hon Aſſembly at their next ſeſſion, and exhibit their objections.

THOMAS WOOSTER.

New-Haven September 16, 1787.
(31—3w

New-York, Sept. 6, 1787.

ON Monday, the 1ſt of November, will commence at the Hoſpital in this city, a courſe of Lectures on Anatomy and Surgery.

R. BAYLEY.
W. POST.

By direction of the hon. court of Probate for the diſtrict of Stamford, notice is hereby given to all perſons who have any demands on the eſtate of the widow SARAH WEED late of Greenwich in ſaid diſtrict deceaſed to bring in their accounts to me the ſubſcriber for ſettlement within fifteen months from the date hereof; and if they neglect they will forever be debarred. Alſo all perſons who are indebted are deſired to make immediate payment.

JABEZ FITCH, Executor.

Greenwich May 3, 1787. 29—3w

THE partnerſhip of the Subſcribers, under the Firm of JONAH CLARK & Co. and under the Firm of CLARK & BALDWIN, will by mutual conſent, be finally diſſolved on the firſt day of November next, all perſons therefore who are indebted to ſaid Partnerſhip, either on Book, Bond or note are requeſted in the moſt preſſing manner to diſcharge their reſpective debts before the ſaid firſt day of November without fail.

JONAH CLARK,
AMBROSE BALDWIN.

Branford, Auguſt 30, 1787. 30—3w

ISAAC BEERS

At his Book Store at Franklin's Buſt, has the following Books, for ſale.

ON AGRICULTURE.

THE gentleman Farmer, being an attempt to improve Agriculture, by Lord Kaimes 1 vol. 8vo.

The principles of Agriculture and vegitation by Francis Home 1 vol. 12mo.

The natural and chemical elements of Agriculture by John Mills 1 vol. 12mo.

A new ſyſtem of Huſbandry by C. Varlo Eſq? vols 8vo.

BOOKS of ARCHITECTURE.

Swan's Britiſh Architect, or builder's Treaſury, illuſtrated with upwards of 100 Deſigns and examples curiouſly engraved on 60 folio Copper plates.

The Town and Country builders aſſiſtant, abſolutely neceſſary to be underſtood by builders and workmen in general.

Langley's Builders Jewel, Youth's Inſtructor and Workmans Remembrancer, illuſtrated by upwards of 200 examples engraved on Copper.

The Britiſh Carpenter by Francis Price.

A new map of the Weſtern territory, very convenient to elucidate the frequent accounts from that country.

LIKEWISE an extenſive aſſortment of BOOKS on all ſubjects, calculated to extend the circle of uſeful knowledge, and increaſe the rational and refined pleaſure of the human mind.

*** Catalogues delivered grat's.

Auguſt 30, 1787.

TAKEN up by the Subſcriber at Derby Ferry a dark bay Mare, black Mane and Tail, a little white on both hind Feet; two white Spots on the Back, about fifteen Hands high, eleven or twelve Years old, a natural Pacer, ſaid Mare was left on the weſt Side of the River by a young Negro who croſſed without her and ſaid he ſhould return immediately, but never returned. The Owner is deſired to pay charges and take her away.

NATHANIEL DAVIS.

THE Subſcribers appointed Commiſſioners by the Court of Probate for the Diſtrict of Danbury, to examine and adjuſt the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of DAVID TAYLOR, late of ſaid Danbury, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, do give Notice that we ſhall attend the Buſineſs of our Appointment, on the laſt Tuesday of November, and the Firſt Tueſday in December next, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Capt. James Clark, Innholder in ſaid Danbury, at one o'clock on each of theſe Days, after which Time no Accounts will be received, and none will be allowed, unleſs legally atteſted. ELI MYGATT, JAMES CLARK, Commiſſ. Danbury, Sept. (31

John Goodrich

Has for Sale, at his Store, near the College in New-Haven, an Assortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

Among which are

CAMPHOR,	Ipecacuanha,
Opium,	Jallap
Rhubarb,	Emetic Tartar,
Jesuits Bark,	Ens Veneris,
do. do. Red,	Carolina pink root,
Calomel,	Magnesia Alba.

Volatile Spirits of Sal Armoniac, and dulcify'd Spirits of Nitre in Quantity, and cheap.

Anderson's Scotch Pills,	Bateman's Drops,
Hoopper's do.	Hill's Balsam of Honey,
Keyser's do.	Turlington's Balsam of
Dr. James's Fever Powder,	Life,
Godfrey's Cordial,	British Oil.

Also Oil of Turpentine,

Varnish, Rosin, Putty, Verdigris, Umber, India Red, Venetian Red, True Carmine, Sap Green, & other Painter's Colours, Dyers' Stuffs, Cordial Waters, Sugar Plumbs, Sugar Candy, &c.

New-Haven, August 21. 27 tf.

Nathaniel Hazard,

Has for Sale

At No. 51. WATER STREET, near BURLING'S SLIP, NEW-YORK,

BOHEA TEA, very low per 5 Chests together.
SOUCHONG do. do.
HYSON do. of excellent Quality, per Chest, or Dozen Pounds, fresh imported in the EMPRESS of CHINA, from CANTON.
MADEIRA, SHERRY and TENERIFFE } WINES, per Pipe, or Quarter Cask.
SINGLE, DOUBLE REFIN'D & LUMP } SUGARS, per 5 Cwt.
MAXWELL'S approved SCOTCH SNUFF, warranted equal to any made in America or Great-Britain.
BLISTERED STEEL, of superior Quality, for Farmer's Use, warranted good.
BAR IRON,
CART TIRE.
CHINA, GLASS, and EARTHEN } WARE, &c.

NEW-YORK, 29th June, 1787. [21—tf.]

Choice Rocky-Point Salt,

To be sold, Wholesale or Retail, by

William & S. Helmes.

THE Subscribers take this method to inform their customers that the first volume of the

AMERICAN MUSICAL MAGAZINE,

is now completed; those subscribers who have not received all the numbers, are requested to make application for them as soon as convenience will admit. Those who gave their names to Mr Jehiel Saxton, and who have not received their numbers since he discontinued riding, are requested to send their names to the subscribers, with an exact account of the money they have paid to him, and of the numbers of the magazines received of him, that a settlement may be made.

It is hoped our customers will improve the first opportunity to forward the money which is now become due, and thereby oblige their humble servants

A. Doolittle,
D. Read.

N. B. A few Setts of said Magazines remain on Hand—Any person, by applying soon, may be supplied with them, at the same Price they were delivered to Subscribers. 29—3

Good RUM OR SPIRITS

TO BE EXCHANGED FOR

CIDER,

At KIRBY's Distillery in New-Haven.

New-Haven, Sept. 1, 1787.

tf

Drugs and Medicines.

HEZEKIAH BEARDSLEY.

has received by the last Vessels from *London and Amsterdam* a fresh supply of *Drugs and Medicines*. He has now on hand a large and general assortment, which he will sell wholesale and retail very cheap for ready pay—at his Store directly opposite *Mr. John Miles's* Tavern.

Cash given for Bees wax.

NEW-HAVEN September 4th, 1717.

INOCULATION.

THE Subscriber's Hospital for INOCULATION is now opened, where constant and careful attendance is given.

WILLIAM GOULD.

Branford, August 29, 1787. 28—3

THE PARTNERSHIP OF DRAKE & TODD.

Is to be dissolved on the first of December next, by mutual agreement.

THEY earnestly request all persons who are indebted, to make immediate payment and notify those who have unsettled accounts with them, that it is necessary a settlement should be made without delay, for which purpose constant attendance will be given at their store in State-Street.

DRAKE & TODD.

N. B. They have on hand, Good St. Croix Rum and Sugars, best Holland Geneva, in Cases. Cotton Wool and Fustic, A few Pieces of course Broad-Cloth, Velvets and Velverets, Sewing Silk and Twists, Death Head and Basket Buttons, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, fine Muslin and Tiffany Do. Silk and thread laces, a few elegant looking glasses, Knives and Forks, Sad or Flat Irons, 8 by 10 Window glass, an assortment of Hard Ware &c.

All which will be sold by wholesale very low.

WAX WORK

From NEW-YORK,

AN Excellent likeness of his Excellency General WASHINGTON, a beautiful young Lady, and an Indian Chief, as large as life, and perfectly natural, will be exhibited on or before Commencement, at the City Assembly Room. Admittance for Gentlemen and Ladies, 1/6. and for Children 9*d*.

CHINA

CUPS and SAUCERS Enamel'd Pencil'd and blue.

HYSON TEA,

FRESH from INDIA, in the LAST SHIP.

JAPAN'D WAITERS

Of Different SIZES and very low PRICED.

Glass & Earthen Ware,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL as USUAL, BY

JOHN NICOLL,

At his STORE in STATE-STREET.

29—tf

SALT SHAD,

By the Barrel, or Retail.

Enquire of Bishop and Hotchkiss.

New-Haven, July 24, 1787. (23)

New-Haven: Printed and Published by JOSIAH MEIGS, at the South Corner of the Green, fronting the Market. Price Eight Shillings per Annum.

☞ Essays, and Articles of Intelligence are gratefully received, and ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable Terms.

WANTED An Active and induſtrious
Negro Wench,
To ſerve in a ſmall Family.—— ——Such an one may have good Wages.—Enquire of the Printer.
31 3

To be SOLD at Public AUCTION,
AT the Sign-Poſt in New-Milford on the 21ſt day of November next, at one o'clock after noon, for hard Money, Morris' Notes, Imlay's Certificates, Orders on civil Liſt, Soldiers' Notes due before June, 1785, or Certificates for intereſt due on Monies loaned to this ſtate, and bills of this State, ſo much of the real Eſtate of John Drinkwater, deceaſed, David Hitchcock, Aaron Fenn, Sarah Noble, Darius Olmſtead.

At New-bury Sign-Poſt will be ſold, on the 22d Day of November next, at two o'Clock afternoon the real Eſtate of Job Bunnell, David Smith, jun. David Walker, Nathan Keeler, and John Morehouſe, as it ſufficient to pay their taxes with the Charges ariſing thereon.

NATHAN TAYLOR, OLIVER BOSTWICK, } Collectors

New-Milford, Auguſt 1787. 31—6w

ALL Perſons, reſident in the State of Connecticut, who have Demands upon the Eſtate of Mr. JOHN HOLLY, late of Stamford, deceaſed, are notified to bring in their Accounts for Settlement, within Eighteen Months from the Date hereof, or they will forever after be debarred. And all Perſons reſident in any other of the United States of America, or elſewhere, who have Demands upon ſaid Eſtate, are notified to bring in their Accounts for Settlement within Two Years from this Date, or they will forever after be debarred. This Notice is given by Direction of the hon. Court of Probate, for the Diſtrict of Stamford.

JOHN Wm. HOLLY, Executor o the laſt Will of ſaid deceaſed.

Stamford, in the State of Connecticut, June 22, A. D. 1787. 31 3

At a Court of Probate held at New Haven, in the Diſtrict of New-Haven, on the 20th Day of Auguſt, 1787.

ON the Motion of Mr. Iſrael Perkins, of Woodbridge, Executor of the laſt Will and Teſtament of Mr. EDWARD PERKINS, late of Woodbridge, deceaſed:

This Court do limit and allow the Space of Six Months from the Date above, for the Creditors to the Eſtate of ſaid deceaſed to exhibit their Claims upon ſaid Eſtate to ſaid Executor, and direct ſaid Executor to give public Notice thereof according to Law, viz. by poſting up the ſame in Woodbridge, and alſo by advertiſing in one or more of the Public Papers in ſaid New-Haven.

Certified by Wm. J. WHITING, Clerk.
31 3

At a Court of Probates holden at Stamford, in and for Stamford Diſtrict, Abraham Davenport, Eſq. Judge, preſent holding ſaid Court, on April 24th 1787.

PERSONALLY appeared Amos Mead, Eſquire, Adminiſtrater on the Eſtate of ISAAC HOLMES, jun. late of Greenwich, in ſaid Diſtrict, deceaſed, and requeſted a time might be limited by this Court, beyond which the Creditors ſhould not bring in their Claims againſt ſaid Eſtate. Whereupon this Court directs, ſaid Adminiſtrator to give Notice in one of the public Newſpapers of this State, and alſo by Advertiſements poſted up in the moſt public Places in the ſaid Town of Greenwich, to the Creditors of ſaid Eſtate, that they bring in their Accounts againſt ſaid Eſtate for Settlement within Eleven Months from this Date, and that if they neglect they will ever after be debarred agreeably to Law.

Teſt JAMES DAVENPORT, Clerk.
31 3

WE the Subſcribers being by the hon. Court of Probate for the Diſtrict of Stamford, appointed Commiſſioners to examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of ISAAC HOLMES, jun. of Greenwich, in ſaid Diſtrict, repreſented inſolvent, give Notice, that we ſhall attend on the Buſineſs of our ſaid Appointment, at the Dwelling-Houſe of ſaid deceaſed, on the Firſt Mondays in November, December and January next, at 12 o'clock at Noon on each of ſaid Days.

BENJAMIN MEAD, EBENEZER MEAD, } Commiſſioners,

Greenwich, April 24, 1787. 31 4

At a Court of Probate held at New-Haven, in the Diſtrict of New-Haven, on the 17th Day of September, 1787:

ON the Motion of Lewis Mallet, Jun. Eſq. Adminiſtrator on the Eſtate of Capt. JOHN FOWLER, late of Milford, deceaſed.

This Court do limit and allow the ſpace of ſix months from this Date for the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate to exhibit their Claims to ſaid Adminiſtrator, and direct ſaid Adminiſtrator to give public Notice thereof, according to Law, viz, by poſting up the ſame in the town where the deceaſed laſt dwelt, and alſo by advertiſing in one of the public papers in ſaid New-Haven. Certified by

WILLIAM J. WHITING, Clerk.
31 3

THE ſubſcriber hereby notifies his creditors, that he intends to petition the honorable General Aſſembly, at their ſeſſions in October next, that commiſſioners be appointed to ſettle his affairs, and that by delivering up all his property into their hands, for the benefit of his creditors, he may be releaſed from any further demands; and if any of his creditors ſhould ſee cauſe to object to ſaid petition's being granted, they are hereby cited to appear before the hon. Aſſembly at their next ſeſſion, and exhibit their objections.

THOMAS WOOSTER.

New-Haven September 16, 1787.
(31—3w

New-York, Sept. 6, 1787.

ON Monday, the 1ſt of November, will commence at the Hoſpital in this city, a courſe of Lectures on Anatomy and Surgery.

R. BAYLEY.
W. POST.

By direction of the hon. court of Probate for the diſtrict of Stamford, notice is hereby given to all perſons who have any demands on the eſtate of the widow SARAH WEED late of Greenwich in ſaid diſtrict deceaſed to bring in their accounts to me the ſubſcriber for ſettlement within fifteen months from the date hereof; and if they neglect they will forever be debarred. Alſo all perſons who are indebted are deſired to make immediate payment.

JABEZ FITCH, Executor.

Greenwich May 3, 1787. 29—3w

THE partnerſhip of the Subſcribers, under the Firm of JONAH CLARK & Co. and under the Firm of CLARK & BALDWIN, will by mutual conſent, be finally diſſolved on the firſt day of November next, all perſons therefore who are indebted to ſaid Partnerſhip, either on Book, Bond or note are requeſted in the moſt preſſing maner to diſcharge their reſpective debts before the ſaid firſt day of November without fail.

JONAH CLARK,
AMBROSE BALDWIN.

Branford, Auguſt 30, 1787. 30—3w

ISAAC BEERS
At his Book Store at Franklin's Buſt, has the following Books, for ſale.

ON AGRICULTURE.

THE gentleman Farmer, being an attempt to improve Agriculture, by Lord Kaimes 1 vol. 8vo.

The principles of Agriculture and vegitation by Francis Home 1 vol. 12mo.

The natural and chemical elements of Agriculture by John Mills 1 vol. 12mo.

A new ſyſtem of Huſbandry by C. Varlo Eſq? vols 8vo.

BOOKS of ARCHITECTURE.

Swan's Britiſh Architect, or builder's Treaſury, illuſtrated with upwards of 100 Deſigns and examples curiouſly engraved on 60 folio Copper plates.

The Town and Country builders aſſiſtant, abſolutely neceſſary to be underſtood by builders and workmen in general.

Langley's Builders Jewel, Youth's Inſtructor and Workmans Remembrancer, illuſtrated by upwards of 200 examples engraved on Copper.

The Britiſh Carpenter by Francis Price.

A new map of the Weſtern territory, very convenient to elucidate the frequent accounts from that country.

LIKEWISE an extenſive aſſortment of BOOKS on all ſubjects, calculated to extend the circle of uſeful knowledge, and increaſe the rational and dignified pleaſure of the human mind.

*** Catalogues delivered gratis.

THE Subſcribers appointed Commiſſioners by the Court of Probate for the Diſtrict of Danbury, to examine and adjuſt the Claims of the Creditors DAVID TAYLOR, late of ſaid Danbury, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent debtors, do give Notice that we ſhall attend the Buſineſs of our Appointment on the Laſt Tueſday of November, and the Firſt Tueſday in December next, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Capt. James Clark, Inholder in ſaid Danbury, at one o'Cloſt on each of thoſe Days, after which Time no Accounts will be received, and none will be allowed, unleſs legally atteſted,

ELI MYGATT, JAMES CLARK } Commiſſioners

Danbury, September, 6. 31—

John Goodrich

Has for Sale; at his Store, near the College in New-Haven, an Aſſortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

Among which are

CAMPHOR,	Ipecacuanha,
Opium,	Jallap
Rhubarb,	Emetic Tartar,
Jeſuits Bark,	Ens Veneris,
do. do. Red,	Carolina pink root,
Calomel,	Magneſia Alba.

Volatile Spirits of Sal Armoniac, and dulcify'd Spirits of Nitre in Quanti y, and cheap.

Anderſon's Scotch Pills,	Bateman's Drops,
Hoopper's do.	Hill's Balſam of Honey,
Keyſer's do.	Turlington's Balſam of Life,
Dr. James's Fever Powder,	Britiſh Oil.
Godfrey's Cordial,	

Alſo Oil of Turpentine,

Varniſh, Roſin, Putty, Verdigriſs, Umber, India Red, Venetian Red, True Carmine, Sap Green, & other Painter's Colours, Dyers' Stuffs, Cordial Waters, Sugar Plumbs, Sugar Candy, &c.

New-Haven, Auguſt 21. 27 tf.

Nathaniel Hazard,

Has for Sale

At No. 51. WATER STREET, near BURLING'S SLIP, NEW-YORK,

BOHEA TEA, very low per 5 Cheſts together.
SOUCHONG do. do.
HYSON do. of excellent Quality, per Cheſt, or Dozen Pounds, freſh imported in the EMPRESS of CHINA, from CANTON.
MADEIRA, SHERRY and TENERIFFE } WINES, per Pipe, or Quarter Caſk.
SINGLE, DOUBLE REFIN'D & LUMP } SUGARS, per 5 Cwt.
MAXWELL'S approved SCOTCH SNUFF, warranted equal to any made in America or Great-Britain.
BLISTERED STEEL, of ſuperior Quality, for Farmer's Uſe, warranted good.
BAR IRON,
CART TIRE.
CHINA, GLASS, and EARTHEN } WARE, &c.

NEW-YORK, 29th June, 1787. [21—tf.]

Choice Rocky-Point Salt,

To be ſold, Wholeſale or Retail, by

William & S. Helmes.

THE Subſcribers take this method to inform their cuſtomers that the firſt volume of the

AMERICAN MUSICAL MAGAZINE,

is now completed; thoſe ſubſcribers who have not received all the numbers, are requeſted to make application for them as ſoon as convenience will admit. Thoſe who gave their names to Mr Jehiel Saxton, and who have not received their numbers ſince he diſcontinued riding, are requeſted to ſend their names to the ſubſcribers, with an exact account of the money they have paid to him, and of the numbers of the magazines received of him, that a ſettlement may be made.

It is hoped our cuſtomers will improve the firſt opportunity to forward the money which is now become due, and thereby oblige their humble ſervants

A. Doolittle,
D. Read.

N. B. A few Sets of ſaid Magazines remain on Hand—Any perſon, by applying ſoon, may be ſupplied with them, at the ſame Price they were delivered to Subſcribers. 29—

Good RUM OR SPIRITS

TO BE EXCHANGED FOR

CIDER,

At KIRBY's Diſtillery in New-Haven.

New-Haven, Sept. 1, 1787. tf

Drugs and Medicines.

HEZEKIAH BEARDSLEY.

has received by the laſt Veſſels from *London and Amſterdam* a freſh ſupply of *Drugs and Medicines*. He has now on hand a large and general aſſortment, which he will ſell wholeſale and retail very cheap for ready pay—at his Store directly oppoſite *Mr. John Miles's* Tavern.

Caſh given for Bees wax.

NEW-HAVEN September 4th, 1717.

INOCULATION.

THE Subſcriber's Hoſpital for INOCULATION is now opened, where conſtant and careful attendance is given.

WILLIAM GOULD.

Branford, Auguſt 29, 1787. 28—

THE PARTNERSHIP OF DRAKE & TODD.

Is to be diſſolved on the firſt of December next, by mutual agreement.

THEY earneſtly requeſt all perſons who are indebted, to make immediate payment and notify thoſe who have unſettled accounts with them, that it is neceſſary a ſettlement ſhould be made without delay, for which purpoſe conſtant attendance will be given at their ſtore in State-Street.

DRAKE & TODD.

N. B. They have on hand, Good St. Croix Rum and Sugars. beſt Holland Geneva, in Caſes. Cotton Wool and Fuſtic, A few Pieces of courſe Broad-Cloth, Velvets and Velvegets, Sewing Silk and Twiſts, Death Head and Baſket Buttons, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, fine Muſlin and Tiffany Do. Silk and thread laces, a few elegant looking glaſſes, Knives and Forks, Sad or Flat Irons, 8 by 10 Window glaſs, an aſſortment of Hard Ware &c.

All which will be ſold by wholeſale very low.

WAX WORK

From NEW-YORK,

AN Excellent likeneſs of his Excellency General WASHINGTON, a beautiful young Lady, and an Indian Chief, as large as life, and perfectly natural, will be exhibited on or before Commencement, at the City Aſſembly Room. Admittance for Gentlemen and Ladies, 1/6. and for Children 9*d*.

CHINA

CUPS and SAUCERS Enamel'd Pencil'd and blue.

HYSON TEA,

FRESH from INDIA, in the LAST SHIP.

JAPAN'D WAITERS

Of Different SIZES and very low PRICED.

Glaſs & Eearthen Ware,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL as USUAL, BY

JOHN NICOLL,

At his STORE in STATE-STREET.

29—

SALT SHAD,

By the Barrel. or Retail.

Enquire of Biſhop and Hotchkiſs.

New-Haven, July 24, 1787. (23)

New-Haven: Printed and Publiſhed by JOSIAH MEIGS, at the South Corner of the Green, fronting the Market. Price Eight Shillings per Annum.

☞ Eſſays, and Articles of Intelligence are gratefully received, and ADVERTISEMENTS inſerted on reaſonable Terms.